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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

Solomon had not heard when he made this assertion of Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. Thirty cents a cake.

Love's

Dry Good Store is on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Balmoral Skirts.

Very cheap, on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods.

A large stock closing out at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to receiving our Spring stock. Persons wishing bargains should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, ours is on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

for preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Furs, Flannels, Blankets, &c.,

Marked down to extremely low prices. Persons in want of furs, flannels, blankets, or anything in the dress goods or domestic line, would do well to call at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s and examine their stock, they have a good assortment, and have marked all goods down to suit the times. Call soon and get some bargains at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth dropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations! To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

A Point on Which all Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we rate without qualification or reservation, but the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

Hostetter's Bitters

re sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

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Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORADEY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The National Association of State School Superintendents met in Washington on Monday. It is composed of those who have had the most observation and practical experience in education in the different States. A prominent aim is to devise a feasible plan of free schools for the Southern States, to be introduced and sustained by other means than coercion, but by their own choice and support. The President of the association, B. G. Northrup, of Massachusetts, is already in communication with some leading minds at the South who favor this measure, and ask for a plan or bill of a free school system," to be proposed for legislative adoption. A major in the rebel army, who is a graduate of Yale College, writes: "I believe in slavery, and fought for it; but now that it is gone, there is no security for us but in free schools."

AN old gentleman named Rodgers, from Texas, who was taking his daughter to school at Chicago, took passage on the Illinois Central railroad, at Cairo, a short time since, for the Garden City. He engaged a berth in a sleeping car, and retired about the time the train left Centralia. He was taken from his berth and robbed of $2,000 in greenbacks, and thrown overboard about two miles from Tuscola, where he remained on the frozen ground until early next morning, when he was found by the train hands in a semi-insensible condition and conveyed on a hand car to Tuscola, where he died about a week or ten days afterward. His daughter did not ascertain his whereabouts in time to see him before his death.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—The London *Times*, in an article on the Fenians says: "The occasion is peculiarly favorable for making a gryphon at the expense of the Church. The Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. They are suffering, [and are likely to suffer for their adherence to the cause of peace and order. They would speak with more boldness and authority against Fenianism if they were assured of a provision not depending on a momentary popularity. Of all the money that we spend in the course of a half million that we might devote to its purpose would yield us the richest and best return."

BURNING WELLS.—A well at the mouth of May's Run about twelve miles below Franklin has been on fire about ten days and sends up a flame of burning gas to a hight of sixty feet, illuminating the heavens for many miles. Its roaring can be heard for two or three miles. All efforts to extinguish the fire have proved fruitless.—*Meadville Republican.*

There is another burning well a few rods from the Murraysville and Lake Farm *Corryside* from Pithole City to Plumer. It was struck about three weeks ago.—*Erie Dispatch.*

A PECULIARISM lady of title has lately made a communication to the French Academy of Science, in which she declares that she has discovered the cause of cholera in a microscopic insect which she calls the "winged leech," and which she says, is developed especially in marshy and filthy localities. The details she gives in relation to this animalcule and its connection with cholera is so minute that the Academy, which commenced by laughing at the first paragraphs of the report, finished by deciding to investigate the matter.

DR. MCGOWAN lectured in New York, on Wednesday evening upon the Indians. He estimated the Indian population of the United States at between 220,000 and 350,000. He predicted the entire extermination of the red men in the mining States and Territories within twenty years.

FRANK W. SADLER, of Madison township, Putman county, Indiana, recently drank from a bottle, which he found in his employer's closet, what he thought was whisky. It proved to be a solution of arsenic, and he died, from the effects of which he died after several days of suffering.

Two commissioners have just taken their departure for Mexico, in order to carry to the Empress Charlotte, Maximilian's property which she has inherited from the late King Leopold. It is said to amount to twenty millions of francs, but the Empress will only receive the interest of that sum—the late King willing that the capital in such a way that it cannot be touched.—[Foreign Paper.

A SINGULAR SERMON.—Dr. Muhlenburg, the pastor of Robert L. Stevens, preached the shortest sermon, at his funeral, ever preached. He took for his text: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," to which the preacher added: "so did he," and what a world the sermon *Correspondence Bos-*

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

Assumption of Rebel Debts.

DANGERS TO OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.

Guarantees Required to Secure It.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 7 1866.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson called up his resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide that "no payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the National Government," in support of his amendment, Mr. Wilson said:

Mr. President: When the rebel chiefs raised the banners of revolution, four and a half millions of men held as beasts of burden by constitutions and laws, usages and customs in fifteen States, were valued by their possessors at more than two thousand millions of dollars. These thousands of millions of capital invested in human sinews, hedged about and guarded by constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, judicial decisions, the quick instinct of personal interests, the jealousy of class and the pride of consummated power, then controlled institutions and States, and directed public councils. In the pride of assured possession the holders of these millions of beings, made in the image of the common Father of all the races and kindreds of men, and of these vast material interests, then placed all upon the hazard of civil war. That civil war closed in utter defeat and overwhelming disaster to these dominating possessors of human chattels. These four and a half millions of slaves are things no longer, but men evermore. This capital invested in the bodies of our fellow men was wrested from the gripe of its possessors by the hand of the war invoked to make slavery and the mighty interests pertaining to it a perpetual institution.

When the rebel slaveinasters saw their vaunted Confederacy crumbling and falling around them, they, true to human nature, indulged the delusive hope that some gradual system of emancipation would be inaugurated, or that some compensation for their lost millions would be made by the Government they had striven to destroy. While they were indulging in these illusions, the President required them to amend their State Constitutions, and to adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the utter extinction of slavery. Coming to the realization of their defeat, disaster and humiliation, they yielded a reluctant consent to these requirements of the President of the United States. Though interest dictated a prudent reserve, utterances in Georgia, Louisiana and other states give warning to the nation that the rebel slavemasters hope for compensation for slaves emancipated by national authority. Georgia adopts the Constitutional amendment with the distinct avowal that it will not preclude her from seeking compensation for her emancipated bondmen, and political conventions in Louisiana emphatically declare their purpose to seek such compensation. Manifestations in many forms in other sections of the South give unmistakable indications that they are biding their time, when within these chambers they will clamor for compensation for slaves wrenched from their possession by Federal power. Fruden. tial considerations now impose silence upon them, but the unanimity of the people of the South know full well that, when these vacant chairs are again filled by the representatives of reorganized rebel States, the demand for compensation for slaves emancipated by the decrees will fire the Southern heart, and rally and unite the Southern people, as the echoes of the opening guns of the Charleston Seed, rallied and united them in the spring of 1861. Is there among us that does not believe that these reconstructed but unrepentant rebels will speak the first, the first public words uttered to wring from the nation some compensation for the millions emancipated by the fiat of the National Government? That statesman is indeed a little removed from the school of Solomon who believes the people of the rebel States will not seek by all the means at their command to extort from the National Government some consideration for the lost millions invested in four millions of men, made free without their consent and against their will, by the fiat authority of the nation.

To these two thousand millions lost to them by enforced emancipation is to be added the Confederate debt, amounting to thousands of millions more. This hemp-growing State from Kentucky (Mr. Guthrie) told us the other day that the south lost by the rebellion ten thousand millions of dollars. Impoverished by these thousands of millions expended in the wars of war, by the maimed soldiers of the rebel armies, and the widows and orphan children of men slain in battle, the rebel leaders cannot, will not, ever consent to demand some compensation, and to labor for some compensation, by every means within their power, or to vote for the payment of that which takes from the people of the rebellious States a portion of what the losses and waste of a four years' war left to them. He who expects other action than this from the leaders of Southern opinion is but a poor student of human nature, and especially of slaveholding human nature.

To maintain the unity of the Republic, and preserve the integrity of the nation, the Government of the United States summoned more than two millions of men to the field, organized and equipped powerful naval squadrons for the blockading of Southern harbors, and carried on for more than four years a war of gigantic proportions. To support these vast armies, to create and keep afloat naval squadrons that hovered along the Southern coast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the Government was compelled to call upon the loyal people for twenty hundred millions of dollars. That people, animated with the same lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism that carried their sons to battle-fields, at this call of their country poured these millions to feed, to clothe, to arm, to pay the soldiers of the Republic, and to pension the widows and orphan children of heroes fallen in battle for the integrity of the nation. In the same holy zeal that filled the ranks of our war wasted battalions, that contributed seventy-five millions of dollars to the sick and wounded defenders of their country, the loyal people—bankers, merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, all conditions of men, and women, too, in anxious days and nights of rebellion, when men of little faith doubted the result of the struggle for national existence, and when sympathizers and rebel apologists prophesied disaster and a final bankruptcy, trusted their interests and fortunes to the faith of their endangered country. These millions of loyal people, loaned upon the plighted faith of the perilled nation, armed the armies and navies that lined the coasts, and swept the fields of rebellion till the slaveinasters' confederacy crumbled into dishonored fragments. This national debt, created by the Government for the preservation of the national life, is as sacred as the blood of our heroes that flowed out on the battle fields. This national debt is the price of national existence. Faith, honor, interest, all alike demand that it shall be guarded as we guard and cherish the memory of the perilled nation it saved, and the widows and orphans of the nation's dead.

This vast national debt, larger, if measured by the interest, the annual cost of carrying it, than the debt of England, will bear easily upon the resources of the nation. To fund it at reasonable rates, to provide the means promptly for the payment of the interest, and to extinguish it at no distant period, to make the burdens bear as equally and lightly as possible upon all interests, will tax the resources of statesmanship, the patriotism, the forbearance and patriotism of the people for years to come. Not only are the holders of these national securities concerned in whatever affects the public credit, but the millions of men and all the pursuits of life are also concerned in whatever affects it. "The national debt has been made the basis of credit for the system of currency. Money-lenders and money-borrowers, merchants, manufacturers, business men of all occupations, depositors in saving institutions and the laborers who receive the store of Boston & Schlinger, on the north corner of Poplar street, and rapidly spread to the buildings on both sides, including the four brick stores belonging to Mr. Levi, but occupied by Mr. Schlinger, dry goods merchant, Mr. Miller, boots and shoes, Mr. Brecker, dry goods, and Mr. Blumenthal, Fetch & Co. The fire, however, at the same time destroyed several smaller business establishments adjoining. There was only a small part of the property insured. The entire loss will fall heavily on the sufferers above the stores was also, as well as the stock, almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars.

Large Government Sale--Orders Revoked--General Thomas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "On Monday or this week the Government has a large sale of four thousand cavalry, thirty-six mortars, seven millions of cartridges, and a large number of muskets, at Old Point Comfort, and at Alexandria on Friday next it will dispose of 750,000 feet of lumber.

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debts and emancipated slaves, or to scale down or repudiate the debt incurred for their overthrow. The holders of your securities, the people whose vital interests require that these securities shall be guarded against possible danger, imperatively demand that irreversible guarantees shall be made that the nation will never assume rebel debts nor pay for slaves emancipated by the needs or will of their endangered country.

The loyal people of the United States who risked their private interests in support of the national authority have a right to demand—it is their highest duty to demand—that the Government in the future, as at the present, refuse to the admission of rebel states, that the fundamental law shall be so amended as to make it forever impossible that the public debt shall ever be endangered by the payment of a single dollar for emancipated slaves or Confederate obligations. Let these words, or words to the same effect, be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States.

"No payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the National Government."

Let the Confederate States be required, as a condition precedent to their admission into these chambers, to ratify by legislative action into the organic law of the land will be forever about the national debt, with additional guarantees and securities, and make safer every interest of the country and the people.

Five years ago the leaders and organizers of the rebellion, without one grievance to be redressed, one wrong to be righted, one right to be vindicated, left these chambers, turned their backs upon country, duty and honor, and sought, through the fire and blood of civil war, the dismemberment of the Republic and the death of the nation. Three hundred thousand loyal heroes, in the bloom of life, have died that the nation might live. Hundreds of thousands more, scarred and maimed, or bowed by wasting disease, linger among us, and a national debt of vast proportions burdens the industries of the future. These are the legacies rebellion leaves to the Republic. Now, these people that five years ago called home their representatives—these men who made war upon these chambers—again seek admission to these halls. Surely, it is the right and bounden duty of far-seeing statesmanship to demand and take reasonable security for the future of the country. Ere the representatives of rebellious States leave the Capitol the people may require new guarantees for the safety of the country, saved by their money and their blood.

It is, to my poor comprehension, time lost, to discuss the mooted problem whether the States lately in rebellion are or are not in the Union. Whether the secession ideas in the Middle Ages were hardly less fruitful of practical results. One thing is clear to the practical sense of the country—the people of the United States, by their votes, individually and collectively, to the power, will, and authority of the nation as are the people of New England or the Empire States, or of the West. These insurrectionary States—the country could go out of the Union—the nation said they should not. They fought four years to get out of the Union—the nation fought four years to keep them in. They were defeated, and their power annihilated. Not a flag of theirs waves, not a single vessel of theirs floats on the high seas. The flag of United America floats over their strongholds, over city and hamlet, and the tramp of her conquering legions rings in the ear of a subjugated people. Courts that have existed for the country they have striven to blot from the map of nations. They cannot yet lay their hands upon the statute-book of the country, nor aid in shaping the future of the United States. When they are to come in for the Congress of the United States to determine. For what shall come, we owe it to our country, to the interests of the people, to insist to see that such conditions are imposed as justice and liberty, the enduring interests of the whole nation alone justify, require. We may not require of the returning representatives of rebellious States, as conditions of admission, that they shall always vote for laws to pay the annual interest of the debt their treason imposed on their country, or for the extinguishment of that debt at no distant period, nor that they shall always vote that they shall vote to pay the pensions pledged to our disabled veterans, or to the widows and orphans of our slain heroes; but we can require, and we should require, that they shall swear, prior to their admission, the complete repudiation of all rebel debts, and the entire abandonment forever of all claims for emancipated negroes. The people of the loyal States will surely incorporate into the fundamental law of the land these words: "No State lines shall ever be made by the United States, or any State, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the National Government."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. White presented the petition of the citizens of the commonwealth in favor of a general railroad law.

Mr. Bigham presented the memorial of the merchants of Wood street, Pittsburgh, asking for the removal of restrictions on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad from extending their road towards Washington and Philadelphia.

Mr. Graham presented eight petitions from the citizens of Allegheny county, asking for the restoration of charter to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad. Also, one from the members of the Bar of Allegheny county, praying for an increase of salary of Judges of said county.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee on Banks, reported as committed, an act incorporating the Peoples Saving Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Graham read, in place, an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Fruit House Association.

Mr. Hoge, to incorporate the Pithole and Titusville Railroad Company.

Mr. Hall, to reorganize the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and to increase its capital stock. The bill was considered and passed finally.

Mr. Shoemaker called up the act extending the time for the completion of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad. Passed finally.

Mr. Graham called up the act increasing the capital stock of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company. Passed finally.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Waddell reported as committed an act relative to the terms of Court in the Twenty-Eighth District. Also, an act to enlarge the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Passed finally.

Mr. Lee reported as committed an act to incorporate the City of Mendville.

Mr. McKinley presented, with an amendment, an act to incorporate the Latrobe and Salem Railroad.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr. Herron presented a supplement to the act incorporating the Orphans Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Mr. McKee, a bill to allow the Commissioners and Controllers of Allegheny county to pay certain money for bounties.

Mr. Glass, a bill to provide for the payment of money to the Allegheny Agricultural Society.

Mr. Danks, a bill to extend the provisions of an act relative to the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh, to adjoining boroughs and townships.

Mr. Quay, a bill to extend the limits of the town of Beaver.

Mr. Sturtevant, a bill to incorporate the city of Titusville.

The House adjourned until 7½ o'clock, to consider resolutions on Reconstruction.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—A destructive fire occurred this morning on the northeast side of Main street, between Washington and Poplar streets. Seven buildings were destroyed. The fire originated in the cellar under the store of Bestol & Schlinger, on the north corner of Poplar street, and rapidly spread to the buildings on both sides, including the four brick stores belonging to Mr. Levi, but occupied by Mr. Schlinger, dry goods merchant, Mr. Miller, boots and shoes, Mr. Brecker, dry goods, and Mr. Blumenthal, Fetch & Co. The fire, however, at the same time destroyed several smaller business establishments adjoining. There was only a small part of the property insured. The entire loss will fall heavily on the sufferers above the stores was also, as well as the stock, almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW YORK.

More Adams Express Robbers Arrested.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

A Chilian Agent Indicted.

RUMORED SHIPWRECK AT SEA,

Terrific Tornado in Georgia.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT PETERSBURG.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRINTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Further arrests have been made of robbers of the Adams' Express Company, and another large amount of gold recovered and turned over to the Company.

An extensive mass meeting of Fenians was held at Jersey City last night. Speeches were made by O'Mahony, Killian, J. J. Rogers and others.

A meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. John T. Aitken, Esq., read a very interesting paper on the History of Liberty. After speaking of the progress of Liberty in England of late years, and alluding in terms of the highest praise to Richard Cobden, John Bright and others, the lecturer referred to Sir Morton Peto, and to a speech delivered by him at Bristol since his return home, in which he advocated reform and showed that America was an example worthy of the imitation of the nations of Europe.

Henry Cooke, one of the alleged robbers of the National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday, on board the steamship Alhambra from Charlestown, in charge of an officer enroute to Ohio, to stand his trial.

The *World* announces that the Grand Jury have indicted Senor Benjamin V. McKenna, Chilian agent, and Judge Shipman yesterday issued a bench warrant for his arrest, which was executed by Marshal Murray. McKenna is now in custody, and will be arraigned before the Circuit Court to-day. The charge is fitting out an expedition from this port which was said to have sailed some time since for the destruction by torpedoes of the Spanish blockading fleet. Alleged particulars of the affair were printed months ago, and generally regarded as entirely sensational.

Rumors are circulated yesterday to the effect that the U. S. sloop-of-war, Brooklyn, had been wrecked at sea, and that all hands on board had been lost. There is not the slightest foundation for the report in either shape, and no news of the kind has been received in this city, at the Navy Yard, or at the Navy Department, in Washington.

A terrific tornado passed over the village of Newberne, Ga., on the 24th ult., leveling houses, fences, trees, &c., sweeping before it in an instant everything in its path, and killing four and injuring about a dozen persons.

A boiler in the mill of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, at Petersburg, Virginia, exploded on Tuesday last, instantly killing four and killing and wounding ten of them.

Our rivers, which were for several days entirely closed, are again filled. No damage has been done, still it is the cause of considerable delay among the various ferries, and navigation by sailing craft is almost impossible.

Mr. Benjamin L. Glasby, a well known and highly esteemed printer, died at the Park Hotel, on Monday, of disease contracted while in the army. Mr. Glasby, who was a dexterous and skillful compositor, learned the art of printing in the office of the Providence *Journal*.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERING EXPEDITION.

Arrest of the Parties Concerned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Late on Saturday afternoon, District Attorney Dickinson received information that certain parties, in this city, were engaged in fitting out torpedoes and torpedo boats, to be used by the Chilian government in the war with Spain. Acting upon this information, the United States Grand Jury found bills of indictment against Benjamin V. McKenna, and Stephen Rogers. One of the counts of the indictment charges that the defendant McKenna, set on foot a military expedition, to be carried on from this city, against the dominions of the Queen of Spain. The fourth count charges that he prepared means for a military expedition. Application was made to Judge Culpepin for a bench warrant, which was placed in the hands of Marshal Murray for execution.

The arrest of Mr. Rogers, the Consul, was made with the utmost secrecy. More difficulty was found in the arrest of McKenna, but he was finally found and taken into custody. He protested against his arrest. He was an insult to the Chilian representation, and an offense against the law of nations. Mr. McKenna spent last night in his own house, carefully guarded by two of the officers of the Marshal. This morning he was taken before the Court, and committed to the District Attorney by Marshal Murray.

At an early hour Mr. Stoughton and others called on District Attorney Dickinson and stated that he was a Chilian embassador. Telegrams were sent to Washington to ascertain Mr. McKenna's official position. The first answer received from the Chilian member, was that McKenna was not to be considered to belong to the Chilian Legation. The second telegram returned, was from Secretary Seward who said Mr. McKenna was not known in any official capacity to the State department. Acting on these replies, the authorities have held the parties.

After they had been in custody for a short time, Rogers became very much frightened, and McKenna, who is said to be the original promoter of the scheme, was held to bail in ten thousand dollars to appear from day to day, while Rogers, who is only implicated, was held to bail in five thousand dollars. Messrs. Greo G. Hobson and Theodore W. Illey became the bail for Rogers, and George Jackson, Jr., became the bail for Stephen Rogers. The sureties were justified before Commissioner Stillwell, after examination by Ethan Allen, Esq., and Mr. Jackson became the bail for both bonds, however, requiring them to appear from day to day. From the present indications, the parties will be placed on trial in a few days.

The Chilian Minister telegraphs to District Attorney Dickinson, that Mr. B. N. McKenna may not be considered to belong to the Chilian legation. Messrs. McKenna and Rogers, have been given bail to appear from day to day; Mr. McKenna in $10,000 and Mr. Rogers, $50,000. The torpedo boats two in number, are laying in North river.

Detective Swinton was arrested to-day for driving a team containing six large boxes, his actions being considered conspicuous. He confessed that they were military equipments for the Fenians. They were claimed by Colonel O'Mahoney, and the prisoner discharged.

A shipment of pistols and ammunition to Vera Cruz for private account has been prevented by the authorities at Washington.

It is presumed that trade in arms will be considered free unless it appear that the arms are intended for belligerent use.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS FAILED

Shooting Affray at Richmond.

BETTER ACCOUNTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *Post's* special says the Ways and Means Committee has entirely failed to conclude an agreement with the Canadians in relation to the reciprocity treaty. The propositions submitted by the delegation from Canada have been rejected, and counter propositions from the Committee were rejected by the Canadians.

The members of the Union Club of this city have tendered an invitation to Gen. Grant and Staff to unite in a serenade to them in their room, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, on Washington's birthday.

To-day, in the United States Circuit Court, Piero, alias Wing Sing, was convicted of counterfeiting and remanded for sentence.

A quarrel occurred in a restaurant in Courtland street, to-day, during which a man named Caril was shot dead. One of the participants, named Stripp, was arrested. The others escaped.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 6th, says: It was rumored last night, that Lucien Polk, and Captain Millwood, of the Spottswood Hotel, had had some words together, the night or morning previous, and exchanged shots. Captain Millwood received a wound in the stomach.

The Charleston *Courier* says a gentleman who is engaged in an official capacity through the Southern States for the purpose of making a report on the agricultural condition of the country, called at our office a few days since, and kindly furnished us with information concerning affairs in the interior. So far as he was able to discover, plantations were being worked profitably, and the planters appeared cheerful and hopeful. It is thought the yield of cotton this year will be fully one half of that of ordinary times.

Napoleon's Speech.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Papers received per steamer Palistine contain Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature.

London, Jan. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, says that it has transpired in Court circles that the Emperor Napoleon is greatly displeased with Emperor Maximilian on very many grounds, especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Councellor of State, sent to Mexico to take the finances in hand, and it is insinuated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops.

Gen. Schurz's Lecture.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Carl Schurz opened the fraternity course in Brooklyn last night at the Brooklyn Academy, before a comparatively small audience. He lectured on the usual at-

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Montana Delegation with the President.

HIS EXPOSITION OF HIS POLICY"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House, with enclosures from Revenue officers of explanations to the collection of income taxes of 1863, from the estates of persons who died after December 31, 1863, and prior to the levy for that year, Commissioner Rollins says that such taxes were collected for 1863 as far as practicable by the direction of Commissioner Lewis, and that it does not appear from the records of the office that nothing has been refunded.

He further states that such taxes of 1863, upon incomes of persons who died during 1863, were collected, but afterwards refunded; that incomes of 1864, in cases of subsequent death, were not assessed, in accordance with new instructions from Commissioner Lewis. These rules, though different, were uniform in their application. He does not undertake to explain whether the Commissioner changed the rules in view of the supposed effect of some amendment of the law, or from a change of opinion.

Commissioner Orton says that the regulations of the office at the time referred to required extensions of administration to make such returns, but does not know whether the requirements look upon the ground that they received those estates charged with a debt due the United States, or whether upon the idea that they were the trustees of the heirs or creditors, though inclining to the opinion that either ground might be taken. He says, further, he does not feel authorized to pay back the duty as erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, when it was paid under a rule of the office then operating.

The amendments in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported to-day from the Committee is $9,000 for salaries of Commissioners and Consul generals of Hayti, Liberia and Dominica.

This morning a large number of citizens of Montana territory, now in Washington, called upon the President. Mr. Pinney, U. S. Marshal for the territory, Chief Justice Hosmer, and twenty or thirty others were among the number. Mr. Pinney addressed the President on behalf of the delegation.

He said: Mr. President—It becomes my duty as a member of this delegation, to assure you that the people of Montana, by your annual message to Congress, and your policy in relation to the present political condition of this country has gladdened the hearts of the people of our Territory. We feel that you have made some allusions to which under the circumstances that surround me, I cannot be indifferent. You have intended to take the principles of our Government having been enunciated.

In a paper sent a short time since to the congress of the United States, the declaration by me of those principles was not the result of impulse. It was the result of a thorough and calm consideration of those great truths, and in connection with the machinery that had been constructed and trained to run harmoniously in one direction, and attempt, by reverse action, to start it in an opposite direction, and run it for a single minute, I say, again, that I think no one can mistake the doctrine of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make assertions that this, that, or the other has taken place, or will take place.

But I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion, that taking all my antecedents, going back to the days of my youthful life, and continuing down to the present time, the cardinal doctrines set forth in that paper have been my constant guide. After having gone along the path of life so far, I do not intend to take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may feel that no principle is involved.

He (let me say to you in order to disabuse the public mind, as far as it is possible for an individual to do it, that I am a man) is a well nigh done. The sand of my political glass has nearly run out. If I were disposed to ride into power, I might turn back to the log cabin, then an Alderman and a Mayor in a village, then through both branches of the State Legislature, then for ten consecutive years, as a member of the National House of Representatives, then through the Gubernatorial chair to the Senate and Cabinet of the President of Provisional Governor, with a slight participation in military affairs, then Vice President, and now in the position which I occupy before you. Now, in this position, I feel that I am not actuated by any ambition of the government of the United States; in referring to their true position in the Union, those States whose relations to the national government have been interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more, that we are a united people, I shall feel that in the measure of my ambition have been filled to overflowing.

In saying this, in the performance of my duty, and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition to say that I do feel myself expansive and superciliious. I feel that I can afford to do right; and to feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right, and so far as in me lies, I intend to administer the Government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it.

I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form Radical Governments, that they do not want to make one organization for one purpose and another for another, that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any position, but I intend to do right, and to be upheld in thisciety, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, or at the Navy Department, in Washington.

A terrific tornado passed over the village of Newberne, Ga., on the 24th ult., leveling houses, fences, trees, &c., sweeping before it in an instant everything in its path, and killing four and injuring about a dozen persons.

A boiler in the mill of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, at Petersburg, Virginia, exploded on Tuesday last, instantly killing four and killing and wounding ten of them.

Our rivers, which were for several days entirely closed, are again filled. No damage has been done, still it is the cause of considerable delay among the various ferries, and navigation by sailing craft is almost impossible.

Mr. Benjamin L. Glasby, a well known and highly esteemed printer, died at the Park Hotel, on Monday, of disease contracted while in the army. Mr. Glasby, who was a dexterous and skillful compositor, learned the art of printing in the office of the Providence *Journal*.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERING EXPEDITION.

Arrest of the Parties Concerned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Late on Saturday afternoon, District Attorney Dickinson received information that certain parties, in this city, were engaged in fitting out torpedoes and torpedo boats, to be used by the Chilian government in the war with Spain. Acting upon this information, the United States Grand Jury found bills of indictment against Benjamin V. McKenna, and Stephen Rogers. One of the counts of the indictment charges that the defendant McKenna, set on foot a military expedition, to be carried on from this city, against the dominions of the Queen of Spain. The fourth count charges that he prepared means for a military expedition. Application was made to Judge Culpepin for a bench warrant, which was placed in the hands of Marshal Murray for execution.

The arrest of Mr. Rogers, the Consul, was made with the utmost secrecy. More difficulty was found in the arrest of McKenna, but he was finally found and taken into custody. He protested against his arrest. He was an insult to the Chilian representation, and an offense against the law of nations. Mr. McKenna spent last night in his own house, carefully guarded by two of the officers of the Marshal. This morning he was taken before the Court, and committed to the District Attorney by Marshal Murray.

At an early hour Mr. Stoughton and others called on District Attorney Dickinson and stated that he was a Chilian embassador. Telegrams were sent to Washington to ascertain Mr. McKenna's official position. The first answer received from the Chilian member, was that McKenna was not to be considered to belong to the Chilian Legation. The second telegram returned, was from Secretary Seward who said Mr. McKenna was not known in any official capacity to the State department. Acting on these replies, the authorities have held the parties.

After they had been in custody for a short time, Rogers became very much frightened, and McKenna, who is said to be the original promoter of the scheme, was held to bail in ten thousand dollars to appear from day to day, while Rogers, who is only implicated, was held to bail in five thousand dollars. Messrs. Greo G. Hob

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

OURSELVES.

Our four cylinder Press is so out of repair that it works badly. There is no remedy for the evil but so thorough an overhauling as would deprive us of the use of the press for some weeks. Consequently we have ordered a new press, the building of which will be completed in sixty days or thereabouts. When it reaches us, and is put up, we mean our letter-press shall equal that of any journal in the United States.

Meantime, we have instituted such measures that after a few days our press-work will be decidedly improved over what it has been for some weeks past.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is so located that all the great lines of commerce connecting the eastern with the western States must necessarily pass through some portion of its territory. The Baltimore and Ohio road, which passes near its southern border to its two termini at Wheeling and Parkersburg, has not met with such a degree of success as to impair the soundness of this general proposition; and it, too, must make its western connections in Pennsylvania, not *beyond* it, before it can confer those benefits upon the great city at its eastern terminus which were so confidently and fondly hoped for at the time when it was pushed forward with great energy and at enormous expense through the Alpine region, which lies between that city and its chosen terminal on the south banks of the Ohio. It was a grave mistake on the part of that great corporation that it did not follow the route indicated by nature, which led directly to Pittsburgh—a mistake which now, after the lapse of twenty years, is in a fair way to be corrected by the completion of the Connellsville Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

This being so—nature having compressed into the comparatively narrow isthmus, bounded by the southern shore of Lake Erie on the north and the Ohio river on the south, the only avenues of intercourse and commerce between the Atlantic border north of Charleston, with its great commercial cities and its teeming populations, and the vast and ever-growing West, and this narrow isthmus or gateway being all within our own borders,—it behooves us to meet the great responsibility in a large and generous spirit, and avail ourselves of the immense advantages which we possess, in being located directly upon this compressed line of empire, this *focus*, with all the wisdom and sagacity which intelligent Americans are supposed to possess.

To accommodate the vast trade and travel between the two great divisions of the Union to which we have just adverted will require at least four great through lines, together with many lateral and connecting roads, so as to form one grand network or system, so far as the public are concerned, yet so diverse in their interests as corporations as to secure not only to us of Pennsylvania, but to the entire country, all the benefits which arise from wholesome competition.

Of the four great lines essential to the interests of this and all the Western States, we have, so far, only two—the Pennsylvania road and the Lake Shore road—the former connecting at this city with the several roads leading westward, the latter being the channel through which the two through lines of New York, the Central and the Erie, reach the great system of railroads west of this State. The first is truly a Pennsylvania road, running, as it does, its entire course within our borders. The other has nothing Pennsylvanian about it, except that it runs through one of our counties. While the latter is a formidable competitor of the Pennsylvania road, and compels it, or causes it, to discriminate *against* Pennsylvanians in its scramble for the trade and travel of the farther west, it confers little or no benefit upon the State, one way or another. It leaves the people of Western Pennsylvania at the mercy of our one great corporation. Its competition is of no benefit to them.

Philadelphia is suffering equally with Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania from the same cause; for, in its competition with the great roads of New York, the Pennsylvania Central, in its eagerness to grasp the trade of the farther East and the farther West, discriminates against the business men of that city, in their western shipments, just as it does against those of this city in their eastern shipments. We have the fact from reliable merchants of this city, that they can ship goods from New York, by way of the Pennsylvania Central road, on better terms than they can from Philadelphia. Thus is the competition with which that road has to contend made to operate detrimentally to every interest in our State.

Now what we want, and what we shall soon have—for we cannot doubt but that the Legislature will indignantly refuse to fetter the enterprise and giant energies of the State—is a through road to Baltimore and Washington by way of Connellsville and Cumberland, and another through the very heart of the State, and through its richest mineral regions, to both Philadelphia and New York—the New York branch crossing the Delaware at Easton, some fifty miles above Philadelphia.

The first of these will be achieved as soon as the unfinished section of ninety miles between Connellsville and Cumberland shall be completed; the other when the Atlantic and Great Western company shall have converted the several minor and local roads of which that great corporation has become the purchaser or lessee, into one grand, wide-guage, trunk line, running from New York, across New Jersey, through the entire length of Pennsylvania, and then on to St. Louis, the entire line west of Pennsylvania being already completed.

When the franchises of the Connellsville Company shall have been restored, and a great wrong be thus rectified, we are assured that the unfinished link already spoken of will be vigorously prosecuted to completion. That done, this city and the entire West will have one more competing line to the seaboard. That road will practically be a continuation of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, the Pittsburgh and Erie road, the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road, the Steubenville road, and the Cleveland and Mahoning road to Baltimore, Washington, and the entire valley of the Potomac. Moreover, it will develope and render available one of the richest mineral regions in our country; for almost every mile, from this city to Cumberland, is rich in coal, iron, lime or fire-clay, and very much of it is either excellent farm land, or covered with most valuable timber.

We have already spoken of the eastern connections of the Atlantic and Great Western road; let us now glance at its western bearings. The main line will cross the Allegheny river somewhere between Brady's Bend and Franklin and be thence carried westward to the present line of that road in Mercer county, whence it crosses the state line into Ohio, and so on to St. Louis. But at no great distance beyond the mouth of the Mahoning, in Armstrong county, it will cross the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and thus put this city into direct and almost linear connection with it; and there is no reason why the track of the latter may not be made to conform to that of this great road, thus giving us an unbroken line of road to New York, as well as another great throuhg line to Philadelphia.

Thus we shall have three distinct and competing lines of railroad from Pittsburgh to the seaboard, diverging widely as they proceed eastward, one terminating on the Hudson, two on the Delaware, and one on the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac. All these are imperatively required to balance the avenues of commerce which now radiate from this city westward, northwestward and south-westward, including the Ohio river. It is absurd and ridiculous to talk of the Pennsylvania Railroad—admirable as it is in its construction and management—being adequate to the wants of such a centre of business and such a focus of trade *in transitu* as this.

In addition to the roads that will centre here in Pittsburgh, we shall have the main line of the Atlantic and Great Western road running through the centre of our State from east to west, and crossing the Ohio State line about midway between this city and Lake Erie, bearing past us a large portion of the immense commerce between the great-north-western States and the Atlantic border—a commerce which it is vastly better for our merchants and manufacturers should pass by us at a distance than be crowded, as at present, upon our already overburdened thoroughfares.

But it is as they shall develope the untold mineral wealth of those portions of our State through which they will pass that the greatest utility and value of the Connellsville and the Atlantic & Great Western Roads consist. Of the former we have already spoken. Of the latter it is but the sober truth to say, that from the Delaware to the Ohio State line it traverses continuous mineral region. The great anthracite coal and iron fields lie mainly east of the Susquehanna, and hardly is it clear of them until it enters the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal fields which lie in close proximity to one another from the waters of the Susquehanna to the western border of the State. This, too, is a region rich in iron throughout its whole extent, while very much of it is covered with untouched white pine forests—untouched because too remote from navigable streams for the lumber to be *floated* to market, but which could be worked to great profit were a railroad constructed through them. This of itself, in view of the present scarcity and high prices of lumber, is a matter of no small importance.

In these local peculiarities the route of the Atlantic and Great Western road contrasts strongly with that of the Pennsylvania road. Both pass through fine agricultural regions; but that—except in limited districts on each side of the mountain, where the latter runs through or near to iron or coal—is all they have in common. Throughout its entire length, with these exceptions, that road passes south of all the great coal deposits; but little iron ore is mined; the forests near it are of no appreciable commercial value. We have no disposition, however, to depreciate the great road now existing and in such active operation. All we contend for is, that it is not enough, nor half enough, to do the through business that is to be done; and as for developing the vast latent wealth of the State, it never has done, and never can do, one-tenth of what that magnificent road of which we are speaking will be able to accomplish—a road which will run, in the main, about midway between the line of the Pennsylvania road and the northern line of the State—the most central and the most valuable part of our Commonwealth. This last remark is true in reference to the three great sections through which it will pass—that from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, the anthracite section; that between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny rivers, rich in iron, coal and lumber; and that west of the Allegheny, a region of surpassing beauty, and underlaid with exhaustless mines of coal and iron.

Now all that is needed to secure both these great avenues of trade and agents of prosperity is a little legislation. No city or county is called upon to lay upon itself a crushing load of debt, as was necessary twenty years ago. The capital is all ready, and the work will go forward vigorously, as soon as the fetters which now bind enterprise shall be broken. Let the people who desire to see our entire Commonwealth prosper, and particularly those whose local interests shall be advanced by these beneficent enterprises, combine in demanding the largest liberty in the construction of railroads, in every place where there is business enough to warrant the expense.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says it has a rumor from Kentucky to the effect that the Conservatives in the Legislature were influenced in postponing the election of United States Senator by the hope that the efforts made to secure the pardon of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will be successful, in which case they intend to nominate and elect him—if they have the numerical strength to do it, in the next Legislature—to the United States Senate.

As a confirmation of this rumor we find in the Louisville *Courier* a strong article in favor of BRECKINRIDGE'S election; so that it is plain such a purpose is entertained.

Would such a scheme have found friends if the "Conservatives" of Kentucky had not been able to count upon the support and aid of the "Conservatives" of the north? We think not. When the war was over, these Kentucky "conservatives," in common with their friends throughout the South, were mild and submissive, and looked forward only to the certainty that the Rebels would be punished as they deserved; but the formation of a "conservative party at the North, demanding the instant restoration of these Rebels to political power, has emboldened and encouraged them so that now the returned traitors rule Kentucky, and are laying their plans to send their chief traitor to the Senate. That is one of the legitimate fruits of northern conservatism.

THAD. STEVENS.—The "Conservative" papers, unable to appreciate the splendid talents of THAD. STEVENS, devote themselves to abusing him. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Republic*, however, has more magnanimity. Describing the last scene in the House on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, he says:

"When he began this morning the House gathered around him as though an oracle were about to declare an irreversible edict. The Democrats came from their distant side and stood patiently while he scourged, lashed, lacerated, tore them piece-meal. The Republicans, who had seats near him, kept them tenaciously, and those who were far off shared the standing room of the aisles with the Democrats. During all the time he spoke a perfect stillness pervaded the entire House—floor and galleries. The Speaker's post was for a time, a sinecure, and genial Colfax leaned eagerly forward in his chair anxious as the rest to hear. Radical as he is, he is an intellectual prodigy, and the House "without distinction of race or color," paid him this homage."

In the vote in the House upon the admission of the Arkansas claimants to the privilege of seats upon the floor, Messrs. Lawrence and Miller, alone of the Republican delegation from Pennsylvania, voted with the democrats and "conservatives" for their admission. If we understand the prevalent feeling among the Republicans of Mr. Lawrence's district, there are very few of them would have cast such a vote.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

This gentleman has recently made two movements, in the House, of special importance.

The first was reported in our telegrams on Tuesday. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution in the last clause of the eighth section of the first article, so as to confer on Congress authority to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department thereof, and enforcing all obligations, prohibitions, or disabilities imposed thereby, on the several States composing the same.

The other movement was a resolution to raise a special committee to inquire what obstacles have been interposed by hostile State legislation to prevent the completion of the Connellsville Railroad.

Both these propositions were objected to by democrats, and as they required unanimous consent, went over, but they will come up again.

That Congress ought to have clear and indisputable authority to make all laws required for the execution of powers vested in the Government, is a proposition that no man will seriously argue against; and yet there are large interests that do not want Congress armed with such authority.

What Mr. WILLIAMS is driving at concerning the Connellsville Railroad is doubtless to obtain such action, under the right of Congress to regulate post-routes and post-roads, as will do substantial justice to the corporations and individuals who have invested money in that enterprise, and as will remove all legal impediments to its completion. By pressing this measure to a successful conclusion, he will lay the people of his own district, and of the whole region to be benefited by that railroad, under peculiar obligations.

INDUSTRY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade states that the yield of anthracite coal last year was 14,008,723 tons, against 12,688,412 in 1864. Of Petroleum, it states, the yield was 1,943,364 bbls., or 87,450,380 gallons. The production of pig iron was 559,870 tons. Aggregating the value of the three articles, coal at 17 per ton, oil at 45cts per gallon, and metal at $50 per ton, we have for them in round forms—

Coal	$56,019,061
Petroleum	30,607,797
Pig Iron	27,993,500
Total	$136,607,358

Adding to this the value of blooms and rolled iron, made in the state, say 350,000 tons at $30 per ton, and the 12,160,622 gallons of oil refined in Pennsylvania, at an added value of 35cts a gallon, and the above total grows to $171,369,525.

Nothing is here said of the production of bituminous coal in this state, which is a rapidly growing business, nor of the manufactures of steel, leather, wool and other state products. These would doubtless add very considerably to the total value of Pennsylvania industry.

Cannot our Board of Trade give the statistics of the bituminous coal trade of Western Pennsylvania during the last year?

THE WEST.

The iron manufacture is rapidly increasing throughout the Western States. Below are the statistics of production for the last year:

	Tons, Anthr.	Tons, Bit.	Tons, Ore, etc.	Am't.
W. Virginia,	2,500	$28,000	22,311	$3,351,600
Kentucky,	15,945	1,105,650	13,456	2,012,400
Ohio,	150,234	10,710,735	68,850	9,877,500
Indiana,			12,733	1,910,000
Michigan,	19,405	1,455,378	6,400	960,000
Illinois,			14,500	2,175,000
Missouri,	16,544	1,240,806	10,000	1,500,000
Wisconsin,	1,927	244,522		
Total,	216,859	14,976,089	145,286	$21,786,900

Total value of pig and wrought iron, $35,768,982.

A second Woolen Factory is about to go into operation at Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the great falls of the Mississippi. Arrangements have been made with Boston capitalists for the erection of a cotton mill at St. Paul.

In various other places new manufacturing enterprises have been started. This diversification of industry in the West is a movement in the right direction, and must be attended with beneficial results.

THE plea set up in certain quarters that amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the President for his approval, after having passed both houses of Congress by two-thirds majority, was squelched by the Supreme Court, at the February term, 1798, in the case of Hollaysworth vs. Virginia. (3d Dallas, 378). In that case the objection was made, that the eleventh amendment to the Constitution had not been proposed in the form prescribed by the Constitution, and therefore was void. Upon an inspection of the original roll, it appeared that the amendment had never been submitted to the President for his approval. The same arguments now employed were used then; and the Court, the day after the argument, unanimously decided that the amendment had been constitutionally adopted, notwithstanding the joint resolution proposing it had never been submitted to the President for his approval.

A LEADING SECESSION ORGAN in Alabama says: "*It is prudent to win by diplomacy what we have lost by the sword.*" That is the key of the present Southern policy; and it is in promotion of that policy that the Northern conservatives manifest a strong disposition to lend their aid.

JUDGE APPOINTED.—GOVERNOR CURTIN has appointed B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., of New Brighton, Judge for the new Judicial district composed of Washington and Beaver. Judge CHAMBERLIN'S commission will run till the first Monday of December next. An election for the full term will be held in October.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The York *True Democrat* and the Huntingdon *Journal and American* have declared in favor of General GEARY.

The Huntingdon *Globe* recommends General DAVID M. GREGG.

THE Philadelphia Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to proceed to Harrisburg and urge upon the Legislature the increase of the rate of interest to seven per cent.

THE Washington *Reporter* declares for Mr. MOORHEAD for Governor.

Injunction Granted to the Oil City and Pithole Railroad.

The case of the Oil City and Pithole Railroad Company, vs. the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company, was decided, by the Court of Common Pleas, in session at Franklin, in favor of the Plaintiffs, on Wednesday last. The suit was brought by the Pithole and Oil City Railroad Company, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction restraining the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company from hindering the building of the Oil City and Pithole Railroad. The subject of charter rights and privileges was thoroughly examined, and the case ably argued on both sides. The testimony and pleading occupied an entire day. On Wednesday morning his Honor Judge Campbell rendered his decision, granting to the Oil City and Pithole Railroad Company a preliminary injunction, this restraining the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company from interfering in any way with the building of the Oil City and Pithole Railroad.—*Oil City Register.*

The *Register* adds that the Warren and Franklin Road was backed up by the Pennsylvania Road.

Mr. Edgar Cowan.

The Chicago *Journal* says of this gentleman: "We do not regard Mr. Cowan as a dangerous man at all. He has done his worst. His dangerous days are over. His power has departed. During the war he may have been mischevious, because it was then as it is not now. The moiety of brains that was adequate then for the purposes of the factions are unequal to the purpose now. The present ends of the seditious are immeasurably beyond their capacity.

"The copperhead is, at this writing, the most inoffensive of political snakes, the Cowan copperhead especially, who adds to the crime of infidelity to his country, that of perfidy to his party. But Cowan's claws are drawn, so that whatever may be his choleric antics in the future, they shall be as harmless as those of his confrere from Kentucky, and as diverting as the wriggilings of a lobster on a huckster's stall."

THE Richmond papers hint that the robbers and garroters in that city are "enterprising Union men," formerly of Philadelphia! This is a new way of doing the Southern heart.

POLITICAL.

THE New York *Daily News*, an undisguised organ of the rebellion during the war, and now in part conducted by pardoned rebels, indorses Hon. Henry J. Raymond's "emasculation" in refusing to vote for the representation amendment.

EX-REBEL Secretary of the Treasury Trenholm has testified before the Treasury agent of Charleston, that at the downfall of Richmond the confederate had but three hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie; that neither Jeff. Davis nor any member of his Cabinet took any of this, but that it was paid out to the soldiers of Johnston's army.

WITH an immensity of impudence, probably never before equalled, the wife of the notorious assassin and thief, Col. Mosby, has applied to the Treasury for indemnification for a certain amount of tobacco, the property of her husband, destroyed or appropriated by our army at its entry into Richmond. The claim has not yet been paid, owing to the existence of some little doubt as to its validity.

In 1860 the gross product of American manufactures was only $155,000,000, making allowance for omissions in returns, $200,000,000. In 1865 they reached the enormous aggregate of $1,885,861,676; or, as minor establishments were not reported, at least $2,500,000,000. Our population in the interval had multiplied four-and-a-half-fold, but our manufactures tenfold! At this rate of increase we will soon be in a position to supply all our domestic wants, and bid defiance to foreign competition. But as, in the meanwhile, we need large revenues to defray the interest of the national debt and our increased national expenditures, it is vitally important that taxes should be levied in such a manner as will render the most effective assistance to the development of our industrial interests, so that profitable employments for our citizens may be increased, and complete national independence achieved.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IT is rather remarkable how some of the men who used to curse and defame Andrew Johnson have taken to praising and flattering him. One of the most curious illustrations of this change is furnished by the Memphis *Argus*, a journal of powerful rebel and Democratic sympathies. Here is one of its latest utterances:

"As we have said before, and repeat now for the assurance and consolation of our too desponding friends, there is none in the firmness, the courage, the honest purpose of that cast-iron man, Andrew Johnson. True, 'tis but one man—a single life—that stands between us and the foe—the foes of their country, any their kind; but that man, he may be well assured, is 'all oak,' and with the vast powers and patronage which an unparalleled war has centered and left in his hands as President of the most powerful and wealthy Republic of modern times, he may well stand as a rock-fast, immovable breakwater against the inrolling tides of destructive radicalism."

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is desired, as there will be business of importance to transact.

By order of the President.

fe7:3tME SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Clerk.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

fe5:td&w5w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

fe3:td JOHN HALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hacks, &c., whether residents or non-residents in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, for the benefit of the Library Fund.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay for same.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each Cart Horse	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Dray, Hack or Truck	5 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $10 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $5 00.

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1866. fe6:td

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—Notice that a Meeting will be held at THEIR OFFICE, No. 4 Hand street, on FEBRUARY 9TH, 1866, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, also, to raise money to carry on the work of the Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. WRAY, Jr., Sec'y.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF OIL WELLS.—1,200 feet 2½ inch Arrestan Tubing, with Brass Boxes, Pumps, Rods, &c., complete, having been used but one well only. For sale cheap by (fe2) ISAIAH PICKET & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last month, payable on and after the 20th inst. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 25th inst.

feb 7:d C. BERINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last month, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS per share is payable on and after the 20th inst., less, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a working fund.

ja18:3dSME JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING SITES ON THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th, as hereinafter described:

On MONDAY, February 12th, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on Penn street, 6th ward, one LOT having a front of 50 feet extending back 100 feet to Mayberry alley, on which is erected a two story dwelling house, stores Nos. 585 & 587, nearly opposite Market House. Also, on same day, at 3 P. M., those two large and desirable LOTS, situated on corner of Smithfield street and strawberry alley, having each a front of 20 feet on Smithfield street, extending back 80 feet to Diamond alley, which is erected two 3 story Brick Buildings, having each a good dwelling, with parlor, dining room and kitchen and seven chambers with gas and water, at present occupied by James Montooth, Esq., and Mrs. Martin Bruce.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 13th, at 10 A. M., adjoining 6th ward school house, one LOT, having a front of 21 feet 6 inches on Penn street, by a depth of 100 feet 6 inches to a 20 foot alley.

Also, on same day, at 11 A. M., situated on Ross street, fronting 24 feet from the northwest side of Second street, extending back 60 feet to a 4 foot alley, on which is erected a good Brick Stable.

Also, on same day, at 2 P. M., in Birmingham, situate on Carson st., between 23d and 24th sts., having a front on Carson st. of 66 feet, extending back 70 feet, which will be divided as follows: Lot No. 1 on corner having a front of 22 feet, extending back 67 feet to a 4 foot alley; the adjoining one lot having a front of 44 feet, extending back 70 feet on said alley. Lots 2 and 3 are fronting on Carson st. and are improved with a commodious and substantial built 2 story brick dwelling house, containing 11 rooms. The particular attention of capitalists and others is directed to this large piece of valuable property, it being for the purpose of closing the estate of the late Robert Palmer, deceased. Terms at sale.

fe7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

NEW IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock will be sold in second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 105 Smithfield street, by order of the Administrator of F. M. Davis, deceased, the elegantly situated Pew, No. 75, in St. Peter's Church.

fe8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY AFTERNOON in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE ROOMS, No. 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh. All other evenings (with the class will please meet with us on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 10. ja29:1dME

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and those on the 5th of June next. Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the Head Teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

In view of the large and commodious School property near West Chester, being occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military Academy, as such, will at present be very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,

ja24:12dM WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M., at West Chester, Penna.

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now replete for furnishing ladies visiting the park with Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The Saloon is reserved exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges the same as at any other first-class Restaurant.

A still larger supply of Skates will be found at the Skate Room. jan1-1wd

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS.....T. ROENICK

FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hands every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds, Mat rasses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Shands, Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for cutting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.

ROBERTS & ROENICK.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. Dr. A. has practiced Dentistry in this city for the last 20 years, and has the satisfaction of referring to hundreds who have had operations performed by him, and who have found his charges reasonable. Dr. A. M. Pollock, Co. Chairman [illegible] dec [illegible]

WANTS.

WANTED—At the House of Refuge, a FEMALE TEACHER, who is also a Tailoress. Salary $50 per annum, with boarding. Also, a YARD OFFICER. Salary $450 per annum, with boarding. Application to be made at the House of Refuge before WEDNESDAY NEXT, 14th inst. None need apply unless well recommended.

fe6:3tdME

WANTED—DRUG STORE.—The advertiser would purchase a RETAIL DRUG STORE, in the City or County Town. Address B. F. COX, Pittsburgh Post-Office. fe7:3tdMW

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE," the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $3. Agents can clear $50 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 249, Cincinnati, Ohio fe2:4tdMW

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "A. S.," Pittsburgh Post-Office. fe7:3tdMW

WANTED.—AGENTS—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns:" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe5:m

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS in every where to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted three years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $50, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars free. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:ded&w4WF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day. Our Jewelry will compare with Invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over one Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rich Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry, of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., box 5670, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Will be sold cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources, and an equal distance from the city, 162 acres, underlaid with the Pittsburgh coal and two beds of limestone, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two farms of 81 acres each, with dwelling houses, barns, stables, fruit orchards, &c. The coal is of the best quality, and can be mined in a pit being open on the place. The coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, distant 2 miles, being the property of Mansfield, and by the Washington Pike 4 miles from Jones' Ferry.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Exchange Broker, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, 668

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—The Good Will and Stock of a HAT, CAP AND LADIES' FUR HOUSE, in a good location and doing a good business. Lease two years from April 1866. Store handsomely fitted up. Possession given any time between this and March. Amount of capital required from $7,000 to $8,000. Address A. B., DISPATCH OFFICE. fe7:tf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 12 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water is supplied to the house, and there is also a sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the railroad, and contains in all about 70 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers, and on favorable terms. Further information can be had from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 162 Fifth street. fe6:tdsma

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That large and modern built HOUSE, containing nine rooms, at Wilkinsburg, now occupied by James Tibby, Esq. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, Jr., Wilkins street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. fe6:6td

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—BROAD TOP, TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, for the line of the Pacific Railroad, is offered for sale for $1,600 in GOOD DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street, Allegheny, with gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 79 Federal street, or on the 3d Seventh street. fe2:2dtd

FOR SALE—Two small Brick Houses in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Robinson street, Nos. 3 and 4; six rooms each, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Also, two small Farms, two miles from the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 89 Fourth street. ja26:3td

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Frame House, and Lot, situated at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, forty miles from the latter city. Possession given immediately. Also, a Store Room, and has been used as a store for a number of years. The location is good, as there is an excellent country trade. For further particulars, apply to F. OWENS, or J. KENNEDY, 76 Federal street, Allegheny. ja22:2wd

FOR SALE—A first class Residence containing 9 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees; brick carriage house, stable and coach house, and lot 80 feet front by 272 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 155 acres of Timber Land, situate in Elk county, Pa., 8 miles from a line of railroad. Also, 100 acres of Coal Land, underlaid with coal. Enquire of H. ALVAN EUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja22:1dtd

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—1,000,000 feet Plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 10,000 feet Sawed Timber, Mills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Coal Yard, Pine Bend Mills, Allegheny. Also, Mills at Newcastle, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., Wick Block, Pittsburgh, or Hon. CHARLES MILLER, Box 1227, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja20:3m

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Eleven rooms, new House, Land, a fine new Barn, containing ten rooms and a cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, apply at No. 100 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

ja20:tf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE HOME PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION, fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Also, 3 Building Lots, situate within five minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Inquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND PUMP WORKS, 57 and 59 Ohio street, Allegheny. oct31:tfmd

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY, OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements consist of a new Frame Dwelling, Barn, &c., a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old); balance of ground set with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run road.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 251 Wabash street, Pittsburgh. ja26:3td

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela River and the Youghiogheny River, and from the Youghiogheny River Railroad. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a Frame Barn, with stabling, corn rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best of stabling, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with veins of No. 1 Pittsburgh coal. The situation of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	2 t. a week.	3 t. a week.	1 t. a week.
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 50			
Ten times, or one week	4 50	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 00			
Ten times	4 50			
Twenty times	7 50			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	30 00	22 00	16 00	10 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 50	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1st, 1866.

Letter-writing is sometimes the natural result of a feeling of satisfaction at the way the world goes with us. The more unexpected the event, or the longer its happy developments is in doubt, the more likely are we not to let it pass unchronicled. In a matter of private interest we perhaps renew epistolary communication with a friend with whom lengthened absence has caused our correspondence to grow infrequent. In matters affecting the public weal, upon some clearing away of clouds which have lowered over the political horizon we naturally write to our newspaper our comments upon what we deem good news to the people. To a feeling, at last undoubting, that the fears of a disintegration of the Union party under the pressure of Executive influence, which I have shared with many loyal men, are now groundless, you may attribute this letter. ANAWAN.

The course of the Thirty-Ninth Congress thus far has fully satisfied the remark of Speaker Colfax at the opening of the session that it was destined to be the most important assembled for many years. The passage in the House, by a two-thirds vote, of two such measures as the Freedmen's Suffrage bill and the Constitutional amendment, in the face of the President's known disapproval of both, shows an unexpected amount of backbone. The utter failure of Mr. Johnson's Associated Press manifesto (which was personally revised by him for publication) to retard in the least, or to alter a single vote upon the amendment is significant evidence of the firmness of the House. It is not believed that the President will veto the Suffrage bill, though, if made to, modified in some form before it passes the Senate. Though differing radically with the majority, and appearing almost alone in the border-State Republicans, who now vote constantly with the Copperheads, President Johnson has yet shown no disposition to interfere with Congress in the slightest degree. He has even candidly express his own views, nor to influence its action by the use of his immense patronage. Nor are there any positive indications that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is impending, though several of its members are far more radical in their views than he is known to be. There is nevertheless a report in circulation which smacks of the humorous, namely, that all of the Cabinet are to go out, except McCulloch, and that it will then be filled up as follows:

Secretary of State—Henry J. Raymond of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—I. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin.

Secretary of the Navy—James Dixon of Connecticut.

Secretary of War—George B. McClellan of New Jersey.

Attorney General—Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster General—Horace Maynard of Tennessee.

The scenes in the House this session have sometimes been remarkably interesting, both by reason of the eminence and ability of the speakers and of the earnestness and sharpness of the debating. Some of the oratorical efforts are said by old observers to be equal to anything which they have ever heard. The speeches of ex-Governor Boutwell and Chauncey Fenning, were of the highest order. The debate between Messrs. Raymond, Bingham and others, on the occasion of the former's first conservative speech, was as good a specimen of intellectual fencing as ever I witnessed, and Mr. Bingham's thrusts being particularly severe. The House is not disposed to allow any member to assume leadership or to attempt to take rank for himself, the other members punished Mr. Raymond for trying, on the strength of his reputation as a journalist to take a leading part in debate, while the new members, many of them eminent lawyers and jurists are content to sit quiet. But the most severe castigation I have ever heard since Webb's reply to Doolittle in the Senate last winter, and surpassing even that in withering sarcasm, was Thad. Stevens's answer to Mr. Raymond's closing speech on the reconstruction amendment yesterday. It was absolutely crushing and the whole assemblage seemed to feel that it was a well deserved rebuke. Mr. Raymond, when engaged in debate, habitually complains of being misattended or misunderstood—so he did in this case. The veteran debater answered only by reading the words he had pronounced.

When Stephens speaks the galleries fill; the clerk rooms, lobbies and passages are emptied, the floor becomes crowded, and members leave their seats and gather around him, eager to catch every word. Old as he looks, and weak as his voice appears when he wishes to speak, there is no more dangerous opponent to day on the floor of the House than Thaddeus Stevens, and the young member who attempts, as Raymond did, to grapple in speech with which the old man introduces early in the session some important question, will surely come to grief. Mr. Raymond is an able debater and ready man, and though he was worsted by his older colleagues, he has displayed many of the qualifications of a good debater. With a mind so constituted as to see two sides, even of the question of right and wrong; or, perhaps, unfortunately, not habituated to test questions by the simple principles of justice rather than by those of expediency, he is a valuable lieutenant—a man who can never be thoroughly identified with any party, no matter how high its views or how purely it proposes. It is to be regretted that like Sumner, Mr. Stevens will not choose his expressions, and sometimes when speaking of those high in office, use language needlessly harsh. Vituperative epithet does not become nor in good taste even by the eminent ability and honesty of a Sumner or a Stevens.

The broken-up feeling the galleries this session misses some familiar faces. Winter Davis, the eloquent, is here no longer, and with all the oratorical talent the House possesses, his manful defence of Mr. Johnson's policy in his last speech in the House, during the Thirty-eighth Congress. Though his strength was hardly equal to the effort, and his voice was weak and husky at first and almost inaudible at the close, that speech will long be remembered as a magnificent specimen of impassioned oratory. Active and unscrupulous partisan whom no considerations of personal popularity, fame, or interest could swerve from the path of justice, may his memory ever be green in the hearts of the country men he served so well!

Galusha A. Grow's tall, wiry figure, and manly look are missed here. His misfortune, unfortunate division of the Congressional districts has deprived the country of his ability and experience as a legislator. A part of his old district is now represented by Judge Ireland, Ulysses Mercur, of Towanda, an able jurist and accomplished gentleman, who has been for several years presiding Judge of the Judicial District of Bradford and Susquehanna. Mr. Mercur is a valuable accession to the national councils, and his industry and ability will go far toward supplying the loss of his experienced predecessor. He will undoubtedly be returned, as he is very popular in his district. Ben Wade is equally otherable man among the new members from Pennsylvania, and among them, Stephen F. Wilson, of Wellsboro, and George V. Lawrence.

But I have already taken more space than I intended. Will reserve mention of other matters until my next. ROUNDHEAD.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The New Elevator—Its Capacity &c.—Exciting Murder Trial—Ground Hog, or Candlemas Day—Life Insurance Business—Sunday and the Street Cars in Philadelphia—The Citizens Petitioning the Legislature—Shifting Fashions—Amusements, etc., etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1866.

Yesterday I paid a visit to the Grain Elevator to make some notes. It is situated on the Delaware at the foot of Washington Avenue. The structure is of brick—the first 15 stories of brick—and contains ninety bins, capable of holding four thousand bushels each. They are forty-seven feet high, and eleven feet seven inches inches in diameter. The tower is thirty feet square. There is a "conveyance" from the Elevator to the river, a distance of three hundred and thirty feet. The Pennsylvania Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroads have each a depot there, where they connect by ferry with the Camden and Amboy railroad. The Elevator I consider far inferior to the one at Pittsburgh and to the most inferior in Chicago, but in size and superstructure, I et it is a great convenience to those wishing to ship direct to Europe or even to New York or Boston.

Another murder trial has been exciting the populace here this week. One Christian Barger, was charged with the murder of Miss Mary L. Watt on the 6th of January, in Germantown, by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor. The evidence was entirely circumstancial, and not very clear either, yet the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Judge Allison has passed sentence of death. It could not possibly be the evidence adduced before the jury that convicted him. It must have been the general opinion of the people, formed from newspaper reports, and publicly expressed, that served the jury in lieu of evidence. The murder was committed to obtain some money she was supposed to possess.

Yesterday was Ground-hog, or candlemas day, and if the old adage, that

"If candlemas day be fair and clear
We'll have two winters in one year"

is true, we may prepare for six weeks yet of cold weather. The day here was as clear and pleasant as one of Spring, and the Groundhog could not fail to see his shadow any time from sunrise to sunset.

The Life Insurance companies are doing a [illegible] and office business" here now, owing, I presume, to the dangers of even traveling the streets after dark, and, in fact in some places your life is not safe a moment even in day time, and again a good many are anticipating the appearance of cholera here next season and think now the best time to insure. I was in the United States Life Insurance Company's office with a friend yesterday, and found that it was doing a large business. It is said to be the most substantial and its system the most liberal of its sort in existence.

In the city city the street cars do not run on Sunday. The citizens of the fifty in the suburbs have no means of getting to church or sending their children to Sunday school. This I consider a great outrage on the poor, as they are the class in a city of 700,000 inhabitants who have to go to the outskirts where rents are more nearly in accordance with their scanty income. I hope the Legislature will come to the general rule all over the United States. Those in favor of having the cars run on Sundays are urging the Legislature to have the law repealed prohibiting the cars from running.

The weather is clear and cold here, and the skating never was better, and the young folks are rushing on like a mad river, but they have no pond here to compare with the Union Park in Allegheny city.

The condensed style of bonnets, and the white veils are becoming quite popular. On meeting a lady now you cannot tell whether she has a bonnet on or not until you pass her. The latter is puffed, crimpled or frizzled up in front that it does not look much like a bonnet entirely representing a bonnet entirely. These bonnets on the top are a fair representation of the hurricane deck of a stern wheel steamboat. They are considerably up behind, slightly elevated in front, and dip in the middle, while a pilot house is affixed with something ornamental. However, to those who have fine heads of hair, though, this style is becoming.

The theatres and all places of amusements are doing a rushing business. At the Walnut, J. S. Clarke, one of the corners, has been filling the house nightly for 500, if the phenomenon in this race, that of Comedian, I think he stands preeminent. The receipts of this house for the past season, since Mr. Lucas, Jr., left, have averaged over fifty dollars per night. The receipts of this house for the last

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express..... 2:20 a m	Mail..... 1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line..... 2:30 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	1st Penn Accom'n 6:25 a m
Mail..... 11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom.. 7:50 a m
Phil's Express.. 3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom.. 8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 10:05 a m
Fast Line..... 10:00 p m	Pitt & Erie Mail. 12:05 p m
2d Wall Accom.. 6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
3d " .. 10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.. 1:50 p m
4th " .. 6:05 p m	Phil's Express.. 2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.. 6:20 p m
4th " .. 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom..

The Fast Line and Johnstown Accom'n run through to Harrisburg.

The Fast Line and Mail trains connect at Harrisburg with Express trains for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

The Through train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 2:00 a m	Fast Line..... 8:20 a m
Mail..... 9:00 a m	Mail..... 3:30 p m
Express..... 2:20 p m	Express..... 12:15 a m
Steubenville Accommodation.. 4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 8:05 a m	Express..... 2:05 a m
Express..... 1:30 p m	Express..... 9:10 p m
Express..... 8:00 p m	Mail..... 3:30 p m
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 3:30 p m
Cleveland Express 5:30 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 8 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:30 p. m.; returning, leaves New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 8:22 a m	Express..... 3:36 p m
Express..... 3:50 p m	Express..... 9:10 p m
Mail..... 6:25 a m	Mail..... 2:30 a m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:40 p. m.	

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 4:30 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:30 a m
2d " .. 6:45 p m	2d " .. 2:00 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 8:45 a m	Express..... 11:00 a m
Express..... 5:10 p m	Mail..... 6:10 m
Accommodation.. 4:30 p m	Accommodation.. 9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.	Arrives.
No. 40 Express.. 8:40 a m	No. 27 Express.. 6:55 a m
No. 8 Express.. 1:45 p m	No. 25 Express.. 6:55 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
8 a m..... 4:00 p m	8:00 a m..... 5:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	9:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	9 a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	9:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

40 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIR & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all time. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. Stables OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter from Mr. James McHenry.

The following letter from Mr. McHenry, relative to the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, will be read with interest. It will be seen that Mr. McHenry thinks the new arrangement will promote the interests of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and believes that this country is but at the beginning of its railroad undertakings:

DEAR MR. DOUGHERTY:—I see that the opponents of the Atlantic and Great Western are endeavoring to make a diversion in favor of the Pennsylvania Central by the old cry of "British influence," which, I fancy, has been long since played out.

Sir Morton Peto was in the United States, with other friends, as my guest, and is in no respect responsible for my movements, social or financial. On the contrary, I am responsible for all of his.

I intend to make the influence and operations of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company reach into Philadelphia and into Pittsburgh, connecting both these cities by an unbroken communication with Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and am fully prepared to meet any opposition, fairly conducted.

My views of the future of railways and their management, are very different from most of railway people in America.

I want no traffic for double or treble the existing mileage. I know my lines will be very prosperous, and I am sure that the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie will, at the same time be more prosperous than ever. Business begets business, and even now the dormant trade of the great West is beginning to be active.

Give the Western States a *sure*, a speedy and a *cheap* transit at all seasons for their produce, and the present prosperity of the whole country will be multiplied tenfold.

For nearly fifty years my family have been and obscure residents of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and I now begin to invest in Pennsylvania exceeding those of any other single proprietor.

I will, therefore, to no man in pride o the State, and am determined to make my position useful to it, and honorable and profitable to myself. I have been the means of spending, directly or forty millions of dollars in Pennsylvania, without doing Pennsylvania any harm, and I claim the privilege of spending as much more to open up the western and central counties as a part of a system of railway communication which, in extent, construction and management of its traffic in goods and passengers, shall be unequalled in the world.

Vested interests, with their usual selfishness, may not like to be disturbed, but they will find in the long run that they are more frightened than hurt; that they must yield, in any event, to the greater interests of the whole State; that Pennsylvania does not belong to any corporation, and that I shall succeed in my plans.

I am, dear Mr. Dougherty, most faithfully yours, JAMES McHENRY.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., Philadelphia.

The Strike on the Manchester Road.

We made brief mention yesterday that the drivers on the upper route of the Manchester Passenger railway had struck because the Superintendent, Captain Koontz, insisted upon a return to the old system of paying on entering, the cars, by depositing the pay in a box provided for that purpose, instead of paying the money into the drivers' hands. The drivers affected to regard this order as an impeachment of their honesty, and hence refused to carry it out, and the President with rare energy had their places supplied within a few hours.

Mr. Cheesman, the receiver of the road, endeavored to convince the drivers that they were all wrong in their ideas; but without success. They vindicated their wounded honor by throwing up their places, one or two, only, of the old set remaining.

The plan just restored worked well when it was in operation before, and is just as convenient to the public as the plan of paying to the driver. It makes no difference to the passenger whether he puts his fare into a box or into the hands of the driver; and as the Company is supposed to know its own interests best, we have no doubt it has acted wisely in adopting the order which gave rise to this trouble.

—Since writing the above, we learn that on last evening the difficulty was amicably arranged, and the old drivers have all resumed their places, they having agreed to accept the new regulations. The majority of the drivers on the upper route have been connected with the road for some time, and the announcement of their return will be received with gratification by the patrons of the road.

Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus."—In view of the forthcoming Concert at Masonic Hall by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, it will be interesting to many of our readers to know that this oratorio was brought out in Boston during the late Christmas holidays, and was received with great favor. It is very different in its style and character from the Messiah that the lovers of first class music who are familiar with that performance, will naturally feel desirous to become acquainted with this also.

It is essentially martial, and therefore calculated to arouse the feelings. We are all so accustomed to the idea of overpowering majesty, sublimity and awe in these grand oratorios, that the music which we are about to have performed here is thought likely to prove more interesting to the great mass of hearers than any of the others. To be capable of being taken with storms of martial music, seems to be a part of our nature and irresistible in its effects upon us; and it is to this that Handel seems to have appealed in this performance.

The tickets, we perceive, are now for sale. Reserved seats, without extra charge can be secured at Kleber's music store, Wood street, near Fifth, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, on presenting a ticket. It must be borne in mind that the proceeds are to go in behalf of the cause of freedmen. In consequence of the determination to have reserved seats, no one need be hindered from attending by the fear of a crowd. It is not often that those from the country have so strong an inducement to attend. The Choral Union deserve the thanks of the community for their energy, good taste and public spirit in trying to get up something so new and interesting as this.

Vigilant Fire Company.

At a meeting of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—David Fitzsimmons; Vice President—John McKinley; Secretary—Wm. J. Carson; Assistant Secretary—J. Schildecker; Treasurer—W. H. Brown—W. B. Handlin; First Assistant Foreman—R. M. Kincaid; Second Assistant Foreman—J. A. Dreier; Board of Directors—R. C. Elliott, W. J. Patterson, Daniel Pender, Samuel Wilson, M. R. Bryan; Delegates Association—W. B. Neeper, three years, J. J. Torley, two years; Committee on Membership—R. M. Kincaid, F. Farren, F. Noble, R. Irvin, T. C. Mafferty; Committee on Revising Roll—Chas. J. Vick, Joseph McCabe, W. Handlin, J. J. Torley; Auditing Committee—J. S. Laughlin, W. H. Robinson, Jas. Irvin.

Baptist Mission Church.—A fair and festival commenced in Birmingham last evening and will continue this evening and to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the East Birmingham Baptist Mission Church. The Church is sadly in need of money, and it is to be hoped the second and evening will come to its assistance promptly.

Mr. Beecher on Reconstruction.

Last night the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher discoursed in the City Hall to an immense and fashionable audience on reconstruction. As an intellectual and creative effort it was a great advance on the lecture the evening before. The theme enlisted his whole nature, quickened all his faculties, vivified all his conciptions, chastened all his feelings, and gave him a marvellous mastery over his hearers.

The line of thought was that European governments, during the Middle Ages, were based on contempt of man, that is of the masses of mankind; that the period of the reformation a new principle was recognized, which was confidence in man; that these two principles were brought over to this country by the early settlers; that Providence so ordered that the stream of population across the Atlantic struck and split on the feeble cottonocracy on the other side the great North; that to make the experiment complete and final all the advantages of soil and climate were given to the South, while the democratic element, finding its home in New England was buttomed on iron and granite; that these two civilizations went on working out their natural results, man being detained in one section to chattelship, while in the other he was honored, protected and skilled in all great industries; that in process of time these two civilizations, molded, as it were, into vast plates, were taken, one in each hand of the Almighty, and dashed together, the monarchical globe flying in pieces like baked clay, while the Republican globe, like solid iron, remained unbroken in his hand.

In the work of reconstruction, if that was the proper word, several things were to be secured. Liberty had been given to four millions of slaves. This liberty should be guarded by the same sanctions as guard the liberties of the white people. The rights of labor were to be protected. The black freedmen ought to be as free, in every particular, in prosecuting industries, as white laborers. It was said the negroes would not work. That was nobody's business so long as the blacks did not become vagabonds and paupers. The negroes should have the same rights before the laws as the whites. Shark Gold was fit to talk of liberty, to men who were not allowed to appeal freely to the court for the redress of grievances and the vindication of their rights. He believed in universal suffrage. The blacks should have the ballots. Doubtless some of them would not vote wisely. Some white men do not. He would accept an educational basis, on the principal that half a loaf is better than no bread. Some men who know how to read and write do not know how to vote, while some men who are ignorant of reading and writing, have strong sense, and are consulted by their neighbors in the most important matters. He would let Lumignants vote as soon as they came into the country. Such voters had done the worst they could do the country, and the evil had been slight and temporary. The way to learn men to vote well and wisely was to let them vote. No other school for this purpose exists, or can exist. He would have the word vote. Only half of human nature was in man or woman. The two united became one, in the holiest relations of the family. It was so in the State. Only when man's practical sagacity should be balanced and modified by the love and affection of women, would our politics be purified, and the laws receive their highest elevation.

As to not for vengeance on the people of the South. They followed their convictions, which were the result of their peculiar civilization, and made the greatest sacrifices to carry them out. They had been soundly whipped. But the discipline of battle had not changed their convictions. All he asked of them was to accept honestly accomplished facts.

He wanted no executions for political offences. If any of the Southern people had violated the laws by inciting insurrection, or being concerned in the assassination of the President, or in committing any other crimes, let them meet the punishment prescribed by the laws. But let no man be made to suffer for political offences; for being swept along by that tide of opinion and sentiment that prevailed at the South. That South had been awfully punished. And they had lost, besides, all they struggled for. The World lost many of her sons. But their deaths had achieved the deliverance of the nation. Dying for the vindication of truth and justice; sacrificing themselves that the nation might live, on the other side the grave they were angels of light, and doubtless joined in the petition, "Forgive them; they know not what they did!"

Fatal Accident—Woman Killed.

The Steubenville *Herald* of Tuesday informs us that a German peddler, by the name of M. Maschkovits, entered the house of Mrs. Priscilla Barr, South street, on Monday afternoon, and inquired of the inmates if they "wanted to buy any goods." He was told that no goods were wanting. The peddler then inquired of the family if they had any jewelry or revolvers. He was told by the lady of the house that she had one, and got it for him. The peddler took hold of the pistol, when he was informed that it was loaded. He replied that he knew all about it. The daughter of the lady of the house, Mary Low miller, told Josephine McCormick, sitting near by, to get out of the way, as she might get shot. She did so, but subsequently resumed her former place. The peddler turned the cylinder of the revolver until it came to a loaded barrel, when he was again cautioned to be careful. But the peddler said he was familiar with firearms. He raised the pistol in the direction of Josephine McCormick, when it was discharged, shooting her through the breast, killing her almost instantly. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury was that the man was duly sober, and the death was the result of accident.

M. Maschkovits, greatly alarmed, made his escape, leaving his goods behind. Officer Campbell succeeded in arresting him a short distance west of the city, and placed him in the hands of the Sheriff, and he is now in jail. The young lady was about nineteen years of age, in the prime of life, and bore a good character. The peddler, M. Maschkovits, is said to be an inoffensive man, and the prevailing opinion appears to be that it was unintentional on his part, or accidental.

Gallant Sons of Pennsylvania.

The Senate of the United States, in executive session, on Monday last, confirmed a large number of brevet promotions, among which we notice the following Western Pennsylvanians:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Orr, of the 61st Pennsylvania, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg.

Major Samuel Bryan, of the 57th Pennsylvania, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgents under Lee.

Major William Clark, of the 62d Pennsylvania, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek.

Brevet Major James D. Duncan, of the 102d Pennsylvania, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg.

Brevet Major R. W. Lyon, of the 102d Pennsylvania, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault before Petersburg.

Captain S. Kilgore, of the 58th Pennsylvania.

Captain C. P. McClelland, of the 105th Pennsylvania.

Captain G. F. Morgan, of the 155th Pennsylvania.

Captain O. H. Parsons, of the 61st Pennsylvania.

Captain J. C. Semple, of the 139th Pennsylvania.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—It is with great pleasure we record the growing popularity and success of the great Tragedienne, Miss Jean Hosmer. Night after night are the audiences increasing in numbers, and receiving augmentations of our first families, and the patronage of the elite and fashion of our prosperous city. As Evadne last night, she added a new and bright chapter to her already brilliant history of triumphs. Her dressing is more than beautiful—it is most magnificent—one article, a necklace of diamonds, was worn, valued at $13,000, and everything else to correspond with these parsonia.

To-night the new popular play of "Ingomar" will be produced, with Miss Hosmer as the gentle and loving "Parthenia," a part in the rendition of which she has, in the eastern cities, received most lavish praise. W. H. Leak, the gentlemanly leading man of this popular place of amusement, will sustain a great part of Ingomar. Arrah-Na-Brogue—with the inimitable sefton—will conclude the evening performance.

CENTRAL PARK.—We are happy to inform the public that the engagement of Miss Carrie A. Moore, the Skatorial Queen, has not closed as has been reported, but still remains the attractions at the Central Park during the week. The Park will be open to-day as usual for skaters.

Fair and Festival.

A fair and festival is now being held by the members of St. Thomas' (Catholic) Church, at Braddock's Fields, under the pastoral of Rev Mr. Neeson. The fair commenced yesterday, and will continue during the week. In addition to the valuable articles which the ladies of the congregation have, with commendable liberality donated for the occasion, and which will be disposed of during the week, a splendid supper will be served each evening, to all who may wish to partake. Rev. Mr. Neeson, the paster, is quite a young man, who, by his gentle, unobtrusive manners, has succeeded in gaining the confidence, not only of his own flock, but of the entire community in which he is located. Should any of our citizens desire to visit the fair and festival, they can go out during the day on the Connellsville railroad, and return at eleven o'clock in the evening, on the Pennsylvania Central road.

Temperance and Wisdom.

A Grand Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom, for the State of Pennsylvania, was instituted in this city, on Wednesday last. The following officers were elected and installed with the usual ceremonies:

G. K., A. Fitzpatrick; G. Q., Miss K. Patterson; G. M., A. Dalzell; G. I. H., Miss J. S. Miller; G. W., J. H. Miller; G. T., Miss M. A. Thompson; G. U., J. L. Martin; G. L. M., Miss S. Duvall; G. R., A. L. Anderson; G. L. R., Miss M. J. Martin; G. T. H. H. Beastings; G. L. T., Miss L. McPhail; G. S., J. Kennedy; G. L. S., Miss Neely.

Found Dead.—The Shippensburg News says: "On last Sunday morning, Mr. William Golden, a well known citizen of this community, was found dead a short distance from this place. He left town on Saturday evening much intoxicated, and on his way home, as it would appear, was thrown out of his sleigh, in making a turn from the main road. Unable to rally, the lamp of life was extinct before any one found him. When discovered, his faithful animal still attached to the sleigh, was standing by his side."

Col. Harris, of the Ohio Farmer, and Secretary of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association, will be in attendance at the Wool Growers' Convention to-day, and may be found at the Monongahela House.

Extra.—Mr. V. G. Jones, on the corner of Wylie and Federal streets, will have on exhibition and for sale this morning, some of the finest Ohio fed beef ever brought to this market. We speak from personal inspection.

The wool growers of Westmoreland county have held a meeting, and resolved to form a County Association. They will meet at Mount Pleasant on the 17th of February, for that purpose.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

Citizens Passenger Railway Stables Burned—Thirty Horses Lost—Alleged Incendiarism.

The large stables and car house of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company, situated at the corner of Butler and Borough streets, Lawrenceville, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, between two and three o'clock. The flames were first discovered by the watchman, issuing from the centre of the building —thereby being scarcely a doubt that a burning missile had been thrown into the same by the an incendiary. The building being of wood, and filled with hay and other combustible materials, burnt fast and furiously, and by the time the fire apparatus reached the spot they were nearly consumed. Through the exertions of Mr. Livingston, the manager, the cars of the company were all saved, but thirty horses, about seventy-five tons of hay, fifty tons of feed, a large lot of harness, etc., were destroyed.

Three frame buildings on Borough street, opposite the stables, owned by Mr. John Nasser, took fire and were completely gutted. The dwelling house connected with the two story blacksmith shop, on Butler street, also took fire and were considerably damaged, but the flames were finally stayed by the noble exertions of the firemen, which could not have been more timely. The loss sustained by the company will amount to between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, but we learn from the President, James Verner, Esq., that the amount will be nearly if not quite covered by insurance.

This fire, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and following so soon after the destruction of the workshops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in the same vicinity, leads to the suspicion that the former fire was also the result of a malicious act. The police should use every effort in their power to ferret out the guilty party, as there is nothing so dangerous and terrible in the community as the midnight torch of the incendiary.

Manchester Council Meeting.

The Council of Manchester borough met at its chamber at 7½ o'clock, Tuesday evening.

Burgess Shannon presiding. Members present: Thomas Harper, Alexander Patterson, Allen Means, George W. Motheral, W. W. Kirk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Borough Treasurer, Thomas B. Updike, was read and accepted.

Report of the Borough indebtedness, reported by the Treasurer, was also read as follows:

Bounty Bonds	$25,000 00
Regular indebtedness	15,967 03
	40,967 03

Wharfmasters' report having been read, on motion of Thomas Harper was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

On motion of Thomas Harper the report of Board Measurer was accepted.

Petition of Thomas Harper, the matter of Locust street, was referred to Street Committee.

On motion, bill of McIntyre, Naughter & Co., amounting to $253.55, was passed, and a warrant ordered.

On motion the Ordinance Committee was instructed to report an ordinance at the next Council meeting, to grade the streets running through the Page property, and the regulator be notified to make a plan of the same.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Alleged Shooting Affray at East Liberty.

A man named Samuel Reams was arrested at the Red Lion Hotel, this forenoon, under rather singular circumstances. He stated that he had gone out to East Liberty, the previous evening, in a carriage, with his wife, and took the driver into the saskeet of the House for the purpose of treating him. While there he quarrelled with a man named Gumbert, when he threw a tumbler of liquor and glass and knocked down. On recovering his feet he attacked Gumbert and gave him a severe beating, when several of Gumbert's friends turned upon him and in turn gave him a terrible "thrashing," as his face plainly showed. He endeavored to escape, but was stopped by the same parties, when he drew a revolver and fired—the shot taking effect in the body of one of his assailants. He then made his escape and came back to town.

He was still under the influence of liquor when he told this story, but his condition indicated that he had been in a desperate fight somewhere. He is a powerful man, and boasts that he weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and two officers were sent out to East Liberty to ascertain whether there is any truth in his statement.

An Aldermanic Contest.

At the late city election, Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, was re-elected Alderman over his opponent, Capt. Seeley; but the contest, in the meantime, has been carried to the courts. Capt. Seeley forwarded a communication to the Governor, protesting against the granting of a commission to Alderman Humbert, upon the ground that he has been illegally elected, not being a resident of either the ward or the city. The allegation is that Alderman Humbert has been living with his brother in Allegheny, and that, having no residence in the ward, his official acts are null and void. Governor Curtin, on being notified him of the protest, and informs him that no commission can be issued until the matter of residence has been authoritatively settled. We understand that the Court will be applied to, in order that the facts may be legally ascertained. In the meantime Alderman Humbert, we believe, holds a commission, but no power to exercise the functions of his office. The question is one of some importance, and it ought to be definitely settled, as Mr. Humbert is the only magistrate who could discharged the duties of Alderman in one district while residing another.

Effects of Whisky Punch.

A man named John Gimpsey, boarding at the Ward Hotel, corner of Seventh and Grant streets, indulged in a very large sized whisky punch, about midnight Tuesday, preparatory to retiring to bed. The adjoining room was occupied by a gentleman and his wife, and when the fire (mentioned elsewhere) broke out, the gentleman went over to see where the fire was. After he had gone a short time, and when the aforesaid said punch began to operate, Gimpsey imagined that he was somebody else, and in the wrong bed. He accordingly got up, went to the door of the next room, and insisted on entering, alleging that he was Mr. ——, the lodger, and denied him admittance, whereupon he threatened to force an entrance. Mrs. —— then raised an alarm, when Gimpsey suddenly "came to himself" and retreated into his own room, locking the door. This morning Mr. —— made an information against him, before Mayor McCarthy, and he was arraigned by officer Golden on a charge of disorderly conduct. After a hearing he was adjudged to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. That was a very serious joke, as well as a very expensive whiskey punch.

Assault upon a Railway Train.—On Tuesday, two men named McLaughlin and White, while acting in a disorderly manner upon the Wylie accommodation train, on the Pennsylvania railroad, were put off at Sandy Side, by the conductor, Mr. Routh. After being ejected they hurled stones at the train, one of the missiles passing through a window and striking the water tank at the end of the car, thus endangering the lives of the passengers. An information was made against the assailants, before Mayor McCarthy, and they were arrested and held for trial under a section of the Penal Code, which prescribes a sworn penalty for an offense of this character. McLaughlin gave bail for his appearance at the next term of Court, while White was committed to jail in default. Should these men come before the Court they will be taught a lesson which they will not soon forget.

Look Out for Him.—A few days ago, a man giving his name as William A. Woodly, left his boarding house in Allegheny, and has not been heard of under very auspicious circumstances. He managed, by false representations, to procure a considerable sum of money from his landlord, with which, together with a quantity of clothing not belonging to him, he made off. He represented himself as a Canadian by birth, is about five feet four inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds; has a scar on the forehead; dark curly hair, and sports a fine pair of whiskers and moustache. He was last seen at the railroad depot of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, and is supposed to have gone in the direction of the latter place.

Arrest of Railroad Depredators.—One of the secret service police, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a few days ago, arrested John McHale and Charles Henderson, at Bolivar, Westmoreland county, on a charge of stealing large quantities of coal from the company. The same officer arrested Patrick Moore for stealing car irons and coal from the same company. The parties were held to bail to answer at the next terms of Court, which holds its session at Greensburg.

We would respectfully invite the attention of our readers to Mr. R. H. Long's advertisement for Shaw & Clark's famous pianos, unobtrusive manners, has succeeded in gaining the confidence, not only of his own flock, but of the entire community in which he is located. Should any of our citizens desire to visit the fair and festival, they can go out during the day on the Connellsville railroad, and return at eleven o'clock in the evening, on the Pennsylvania Central road.

Valuable Watch Lost.—Chief Elkin, of the Allegheny police, last night, lost a valuable silver stem-winder escapement watch, on Federal street, north of the Diamond. There were two slight indentures on the case near the bow, and the guard or chain attached. To the finder a gift from a deceased relative, and the finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Mayor's office.

The Weather.—The late "cold snap" has been succeeded by a comparatively mild atmosphere, and the indications are favorable to a "thaw." Such is our weather report as far as calculable by such as our streets, which in many places are so covered with accumulations of ice as to render teaming a very difficult and disagreeable business.

Allegheny Councils.—This body will hold a regular meeting on Thursday evening, the 8th inst. The customary annual supper by the city officers to the members of Councils, will be given at the restaurant of J. K. Brown, Federal street, after the adjournment.

Ran Off.—A horse attached to an express wagon, owned by Mr. Thomas Connecilly, ran off at the Federal street, Allegheny, railroad depot, this forenoon. After running through several thoroughfares, he was arrested in his career, the wagon having sustained slight injury.

Resumed Work.—Most of the old drivers on the Manchester Passenger Railway resumed work this morning, and the cars are again in operation.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

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Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE PITTSBURGH STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

Robinson, McClean & Co. Bankers and Brokers, No. 75, Fourth Street.

U. S. SECURITIES.

	Par.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Last Sales.
U. S. Sixes, 1881	——	103@ 50	103 75	103 50
U. S. 5-20's	——	102 75	103 00	102 75
U. S. 7-30's	——	98 75	99 00	98 75@ 99 12½
U. S. Compounds	——	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	——	98 50	98 75	98 50
Gold	——	138 50	140 00	140 00@140 50

RAILROAD.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.	100 00	80 00	82 00	80 00@ 82 00
Cleveland & Pitts	100 00	80 00	81 00	80 00@ 81 00
Allegheny Valley	50 00	8 25	10 00	8 25
Allegheny & Manch	50 00	——	——	——
Birmingham	——	——	——	——
Connellsville	50 00	9 50	9 75	9 50@ 9 75
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	50 00	——	6 00	——
Pennsylvania	50 00	84 50	84 75	84 75

BANKS.

Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	60 00	62 00	60 00@ 61 00
First National	100 00	150 00	——	150 00
Second National	100 00	——	——	——
Third National	100 00	124 50	——	125 00
Fourth National	100 00	——	115 00	112 00
M. & M. National	50 00	63 00	65 00	63 00
Exchange National	50 00	——	65 00	65 00
Mechanics' Nat	50 00	70 00	——	——
Iron City National	50 00	79 50	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	90 00	92 00	90 75
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	108 00	110 00	108 00
Peoples' National	100 00	106 00	108 00	106 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	——	140 00	——
German National	100 00	——	——	——
Tradesmans' Nat	100 00	——	——	——
First (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	120 00	——	——
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	——	——	——
First Birmg. Nat	100 00	——	——	——
Manch. Savings	50 00	50 00	50 00	——

INSURANCE.

Allegheny	——	——	——	——
Boatmens	25 00	——	30 00	28 00
Citizens	50 00	——	50 00	——
Citizens'	50 00	——	——	——
Firemens	50 00	——	——	——
Man. & Merchants	25 00	——	——	——
Monongahela	50 00	——	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	——	——	50 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	62 00	——	——
Peoples'	25 00	——	40 00	——
Reliance	50 00	——	——	——
German	100 00	——	——	——

BRIDGES.

Birmingham	25 00	——	——	——
Hand Street	50 00	——	——	——
Monongahela	25 00	28 25	——	——
Pittsburgh	25 00	——	——	——

GAS.

Allegheny	25 00	——	——	——
Birmingham	25 00	30 00	——	30 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	——	80 00	——

OIL.

Columbia	50 00	24 25	24 50	25 00
Dalzell	10 00	1 75	2 00	1 75@ 2 00
G. R. & Pithole	10 00	10	20	15
Fleming & Blood	4 00	30	40	30
Phila. Lane & C. R.	1 00	40	75	60
Union Lubric	100	25	50	30
Tack	5 00	4	——	20

Gold has undergone but little change since our last report, being quoted at 139½, against 139½ yesterday. Government bonds, save Five Twenties, which declined ¾, remain about the same—New York quotations to-day: 1881's, 103¾; Five Twenties, 103; Ten Forties, 94¾; Seven Thirties, first series, 99½@99⅝; second, 99½@99¾; third, 98⅝@98⅞; Certificates, 98⅝.

Our local stock market continues very dull —the transactions being restricted mainly to bank shares and government bonds. No demand, seemingly, for oil stocks in this market, and what is worse still, there is no prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The sale of Valley Railroad stock at auction on Tuesday evening demonstrated the fact that the late fire has not wiped out the road entirely, as predicted by some of the "knowing ones" would be the case.

We learn by private telegrams that Petroleum stocks were rather more active in New York to-day, and in some cases, a slight advance was established. Bennehoff Run sold at 16¾ against 16⅝ yesterday; Pithole off a quarter, being quoted at 8; United States 17⅜; and Oil Creek 3, an advance.

—The prevailing dullness of business is matter of complaint everywhere. The last statement of the public debt, together with the late financial measure before Congress, are two subjects of most importance to our finances at the present moment. The statement of the debt, as we have before said, is unsatisfactory. Its changes, showing an increase of over a million dollars in gold certificates, and the increase of over seventeen millions of dollars in the temporary loan, is due to the continued ease in money and partially to the fact of the late reduction of interest on temporary deposits with the Government from 6 to 5 per cent. It is not improbable that even at 5 per cent the temporary deposits will be largely sought during the present month. Another subject of interest at this time is the whereabouts of the specie of the country. By the February statement of the public debt we see that fifty-one millions of dollars in coin or bullion are in the Treasury, and by the official statement of all the National banks it appears that only 17 millions are deposited in these institutions. The Treasury, therefore, it would seem, contains more gold than any or all other financial institutions in the country, as we have seen it estimated that the sum total of all the gold belonging to government and banks and people is not more than 70 millions. Thus there would be but one and a half millions hoarded in private hands or distributed among the people, which seems rather incredible. Of the funding or contracting bill of the House Ways and Means Committee it is claimed by some that if it does not become a law the currency cannot be contracted, and upon this idea no little speculation has been indulged with gold and bonds. The opinion, however, is clearly erroneous, as will be seen by the act of June 30, 1864, under which all greenbacks and currency can be gradually converted into compound interest notes, preliminary to funding in long bonds. The act says in substance, specially, that "Any treasury notes issued under it may be convertible at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury into any bonds issued under this same act of June 30, 1864. And the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem and cancel any treasury notes heretofore issued under previous acts of Congress, and substitute for them an equal amount of treasury notes, such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes." By this it will be seen that there is no restriction whatever upon the Secretary from converting as slowly or as quickly as he is able, the entire mass of greenbacks into three years' notes, and these, when ripe with interest, can in the third year be funded without the serious disturbance always attendant upon other methods of funding.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This week.	
Capital	$14,512,750	$14,512,750	
Loans	47,667,668	47,233,644	Dec. 433,924
Specie	1,009,222	1,009,999	Inc. 854
Legal tenders	4,834,572	4,787,905	Dec. 46,667
Deposits	35,461,861	34,507,993	Dec. 953,868
Circulation	7,463,585	7,683,765	Inc. 220,180

The bank statement of averages for the past week shows a decrease of loans about equal to the increase in the previous week, and the deposits have decreased $774,746, being a decrease within the past two weeks of $1,627,612. The decrease of the legal tenders the past week is $47,667, which, added to the decrease of the previous week, makes a decrease in two weeks